

The Washington Times

Published Evening and Sunday.

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Daily, one year.....\$3.00 Sunday, one year.....\$2.50

The Times is served in the city of Washington and District of Columbia by newsboys, who deliver and collect for the paper on their own account at the rate of 6 cents a week for the Evening and 5 cents a copy for the Sunday edition.

MONDAY, JANUARY 15, 1906.

Not a Matter of Choice.

Two serious defects in the District public school system were specified in these columns Friday—the dangerously low pay now apportioned to the teachers; and the disastrous incapacity of the present Board of Education.

It was argued that both these defects should be corrected with the least possible delay—and, to the end that they might be corrected at once, all friends of the public schools of the Capital were urged to fight with all the grit they had.

Objection to correcting the incapacity of the board by the only means which is feasible—the creation of a new board—appeared immediately. It came from two quarters—an anonymous statement circulated among some of the teachers, and an editorial in one of the Times' contemporaries. In neither quarter were any of the counts against the board disputed. The only grounds advanced against correcting the second abuse at the same time as the first were grounds of expediency. So far, the District Commissioners stand alone in their declaration that "the present system has on the whole worked well and should not be materially altered."

The anonymous argument is not worth considering. The other is briefly this:

Everyone wants more pay for the teachers; it is proposed to get it; two or three other projects are being brought in with that proposal, projects which involve the principle of home rule for the District and a reorganization of the whole system; the discussion of those extra projects endangers the chief one; wherefore, "the course of wise action is surely to be seen without difficulty."

The need for a new board of school trustees is not a thing that can be lightly thrust aside. Not even if it endangers higher salaries for the teachers, which it does not. The situation today is ominous. Discipline is being weakened everywhere. More than one teacher of enterprise has found it possible to circumvent all his superiors merely by going directly to the board. A board without backbone enough to remove a principal it has found guilty of gross insubordination has itself disturbed the organization which is the basis of subordination at half a dozen points. It has been worse than exacting with good teachers and worse than yielding to those it has labeled the poorest. Without any other training in pedagogy than that which can be acquired in sessions behind closed doors, it has broken all the bounds of its legitimate functions—the administration of the business affairs of the schools—and made a mess of the professional affairs of the schools.

If there is anyone interested in public education in the District who doubts this, or any part of it, he can learn the truth of it by the simple process of studying the reports the board has given out of its own proceedings and discussing those reports with conservative teachers. Among the board's subordinates it is the general opinion, freely expressed, that the system is still running on force generated by the old trustees.

This is not a state of affairs which can be continued as a matter of choice. It must be corrected and corrected at the earliest possible day. So, if nothing had ever been said on the subject whatever, "the course of wise action" is only too plain—an insistent demand that in addition to higher salaries for our teachers (not in lieu of those salaries) Congress shall provide us with a new board, and that speedily.

But if this condition could be continued as a matter of choice, if the parents of the pupils could all be induced to keep quiet, the course proposed by our contemporary would still be impossible. The discussion it seeks to avert—apparently at any cost—is already on. Both Committees on the District of Columbia have received bills providing for a new board; and both may well have learned the need for that new board without any help from the newspapers.

In the judgment of The Times, Congress is abundantly able to consider both these defects and correct them both at the same time. Whether it is or not, both are before it now—and it is well for our school system that they are.

New Corn, Old Fields.

The Old World is kept staring nowadays by this country's constant activity—meddling, it would say—in affairs of import. The Old World reflects that the young nation across the seas has not been wont frequently to concern itself with matters outside its own hemisphere, and there is a steady struggle abroad, though perhaps a waning one, to understand the seeming change in conditions.

Truth is, the wonder is not wholly a foreign product. There are many persons here at home, some of whom have attained seats in the Senate, who ponder the same vexed problem. Every extraterritorial activity on the part of this Government raises in their minds, with an inflexible certainty, the one question: "What have we to do with it?" And to that question these persons return always the one answer: "Nothing at all."

Really, however, there is no problem to ponder. The fault is with themselves. They are afflicted with a mental astigmatism that prevents them being able to see over the garden wall. This Government was never handicapped in that fashion, and since its founding has possessed an eye quite clear to its own interests. Quite sensitive, also, to the fact when these interests were being invaded. The interests have increased in number and magnitude, it is true, and the clear eye and the strong arm behind it have more to do; but that tells the whole story.

This very matter of Morocco, for example, over which much ink and many words are now being splattered, is a case in point. Morocco is a good many miles away from these shores, and to the unthinking it appears a long journey to make in search of trouble. The difficulty is the world is so small. In the international sense, we are all next-door neighbors, and we all know how offensive are those neighbors who practice on the piano or maintain domestic pets who make the night hideous. The thoughtful will remember that a hundred years ago, when some of Morocco's pets were making themselves generally disagreeable, this country was the first to cast a bootjack.

In other words, we declined to pay

tribute to the Barbary pirates and enforced our refusal and made it good with shot and shell. The other nations followed suit.

And we object to paying tribute now. It is not demanded of us in money or lives; and certainly we shall not push the metaphor to the extent of identifying France or Germany with the moral standards of the old Barbary states, but there is an even chance we shall be asked to pay in diminished commerce or lost prestige. We don't want any more than our share, but we do want every bit of that. We always have. If, at Algiers, we make that point entirely clear, we shall follow a time-worn precedent.

The limits of candid speech will not be reached until the Senators from Wisconsin tell the world just what they think of each other.

It is about time for the District school trustees to present a bill to Congress setting forth their views on the salary question. Everybody else has done so.

Secretary Shaw has again announced his intention of putting off his resignation from the Cabinet. He is rapidly getting into the same class with Madame Patti, the late Joe Jefferson and the Divine Sarah.

DEATHS IN ARMY REPORTED BY CORBIN

The following deaths in the army in the Philippines were reported today to the military secretary of the War Department by General Corbin, at Manila: James Quinn, Company F, Fifteenth Infantry, melancholia, January 2; Roman Schultz, Troop C, Seventh Cavalry, drowned and body not recovered, January 12; Charles Meyers, Twenty-sixth battery, Field Artillery, peritonitis, January 11.

"THE KNIGHTS AND THE KING."

William Watson, the distinguished author of the official "Coronation Ode" to Edward VII, thus describes the Russian subjects in the Daily Chronicle of London:

The knights rode up with gifts for the king. And one was a jeweled sword. And one was a suit of golden mail. And one was a golden Word.

He buckled the shining armor on. And he girt it at his side. But he hung at his feet the golden Word.

And trumpeted in his pride. The armor is pierced with many spears. And the sword is breaking in twain. But the Word hath risen in storm and fire.

To vanquish and to reign.

IN THE CIRCLE OF SOCIETY



CHILDREN OF SENOR CALVO, THE MINISTER FROM COSTA RICA.

Standing, from left to right, are Miss Maria A. Calvo, who is a debutante of this season; Arthur R. and Martha. Sitting, from left to right, the Baby Louis, Celina, Jose, Ojaquin, Jr., and Rafael.

WILL BE BUSY DAY IN SOCIAL LIFE

Philippine Reunion Party Principal Event.

MISS ROOSEVELT HOSTESS

Secretary and Mrs. Root Will Also Give a Big Dinner at Their Home.

Social events are sufficiently numerous and important today and this evening to keep the entire body of society in a turmoil of excitement. Most important of all is Miss Roosevelt's tea at the White House, given, it is said, as a reunion of the members of Secretary Taft's party to the Philippines, the happy outcome of which was her engagement to Representative Longworth. A number of others will attend the tea, thus returning to a large extent the many attentions showered upon Miss Roosevelt since the announcement of her engagement.

Secretary of State and Mrs. Root will entertain a dinner party tonight, while among the other dinner hosts of the evening will be Mr. and Mrs. John Cropper, who have invited dinner guests to meet the Vice President and Mrs. Fairbanks; Mr. and Mrs. Frank Ellis, who will entertain a party to meet Miss Roosevelt, and Mr. and Mrs. Wayne MacVeagh, who entertain in like manner.

Speaker Cannon will open his hospitable home on Vermont avenue this evening from 9 to 12 o'clock for a reception in honor of the members of the House. Miss Cannon and Mrs. Le Seure, his daughters, will receive the guests for the evening, and the Speaker will be further assisted by about twenty or twenty-five of his colleagues.

The guests invited by the Speaker include the Vice President, members of the Cabinet, members of the Supreme Court, officers of the House, members of the Court of Claims, and the Supreme Court of the District, and the members of the press gallery, and other prominent newspaper men.

Secretary Wilson has issued invitations for his annual dinner to the President and Mrs. Roosevelt for February 20, the Presidential suit at the New Willard to be used for the entertainment.

Mrs. Bonaparte, wife of the Secretary of the Navy, whose indisposition has occasioned her friends much uneasiness, and kept up a constant stream of inquiries at the Portland, where she is, quail at the Washington home, is said to be much better, and is able to leave her bed.

Representative William McKinley of Illinois has issued invitations for a dinner in honor of the Speaker of the House January 25, when his other guests will be members of the Illinois delegation.

Miss Mattie, the charming niece of Representative McKinley, was hostess at a luncheon party today for her friend and guest, Miss Wright, a former Smith College girl.

Mrs. Candee will have a party with her this evening at one of the theaters, later taking her guests to supper at the New Willard.

Miss Jaunita Kauffman will hold a reception from 8 to 10 o'clock this evening at her home, 1312 Rhode Island avenue.

The Ambassador to Great Britain and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid were the guests of Senator and Mrs. Elkins at dinner last evening. Invited to meet them were Senator and Mrs. Spooner, Senator Allison, Senator Keam, Senator Frye, Senator Hansbrough, Senator Aldrich, Captain and Mrs. Cowles, Representative Burton, Mrs. Warder, Mrs. Sheridan, Mrs. Audenreid, Mrs. McLean, Mrs. Thomas, and Miss Elizabeth Davis.

Prof. Willis Moore entertained a party of twelve men at luncheon at the Cosmos Club yesterday in compliment to Ogie Read.

Mr. and Mrs. William Slater gave another of their interesting Sunday evening musicals last night, when Claud Cunningham, of New York, gave a song recital.

The Vice President and Mrs. Fairbanks have issued invitations for a reception on February 3, in honor of members of the United States Senate and their wives.

Ambassador Reid is booked to sail for England on Wednesday, Mrs. Reid, and Miss Jean Reid will join the ambassador later.

Archbishop Keane, of Dubuque, Iowa, is in Washington for a short visit. The archbishop is the guest of the Rev. Dr. Stafford at the rectory of St. Patrick's Church.

Mrs. William Green, of Middleton, Del., and Miss Juliet Agnes Cummins, of Smyrna, Del., are at the Ebbitt for the winter.

Mrs. Albert Clifford Barney gave a charming tea yesterday afternoon in her Sheridan circle home, in honor of Ben Greet, whose Shakespearean players will entertain Washington audiences this week. Mrs. Barney's picturesque and attractive home lends itself readily to such entertainments. The hostess wore a gown of black crepe de chine and lace and numbered among her guests members of the most representative social circles.

Mr. and Mrs. George Marshall Allen, of Morristown, N. J., are house guests for a month of Mr. and Mrs. Edson Bradley, who entertained informally at dinner for them last night. Mrs. Bradley was at home yesterday afternoon.

Mrs. Howell Carroll, of Baltimore, who is spending the winter in Washington, when she entertained at luncheon for Mrs. E. D. Clarke, of New York. Mrs. Howell's additional guests were Mrs. Lydia Loring, Miss Eleanor Terry, Arthur Peter, Hugh Rowland, Percy King, Clara Ray and Mrs. Riggs.

Robert S. McCormick, American ambassador to France, is in New York, to meet her guest, Miss Blanche Roman, of New York.

Mrs. Job Barnard will be at home this afternoon, and receiving with her will be Mrs. Wendell P. Stafford.

Mrs. R. H. Robinson will receive at her home this afternoon at 1222 Nineteenth street, and also the following Mondays during the season.

A very quiet, but pretty, wedding in the Diplomatic Corps was solemnized

where he is spending a few days at the Gotham.

Mrs. William Alden Smith is expecting a visit from her sister, Mrs. Frank Jewell, some time in February.

Mrs. J. Vinton Birch, formerly Miss Moser, daughter of Capt. J. F. Moser, U. S. N., will be at home on Wednesday, January 17 and 18, from 4 to 6, at 3128 Dumbarton avenue.

Mrs. Bowle, wife of Representative Bowle of Alabama, will not be at home tomorrow, but will receive on Tuesday, January 23, from 4 to 6 o'clock in her apartments in Stoneleigh Court.

Mrs. Southerland and the Misses Southerland contemplate a trip to Egypt in the spring. Their plans, however, will not be definitely made until Commodore Southerland's duties for the summer are assured.

Mrs. Underwood, wife of Representative Underwood, will be at home, in Stoneleigh Court, on January 23 from 4 to 6 o'clock.

Mrs. Longstreet, widow of Gen. James Longstreet, is paying her first visit to Washington since the death of her famous husband two years ago. Mrs. Longstreet is the guest of the general's daughter, Mrs. J. E. Wheelchel, of 2368 Eighteenth street.

Miss Mabel Merriam will go to New York shortly for a visit to her friends in that city.

Mrs. McGowan and Miss McGowan, wife and daughter of Rear Admiral McGowan, will leave Washington early in February for the South, where they will spend several weeks.

Mrs. Justin Morrill Chamberlain will be at home the last two Saturdays in January at the Wyoming.

Mrs. Beatty, of the Washington Navy Yard, will be home this afternoon. She will have with her, Mrs. C. A. Severance, of St. Paul, who is Mrs. Beatty's house guest.

Mrs. George F. Burgess, of the Cairo, will not be at home tomorrow, but will receive on Tuesday, January 23.

The Rev. Dr. Hamilton and Mrs. Hamilton, of 1315 Connecticut avenue, have disengaged their Monday afternoon at home for the present.

Miss Katie White of Maple avenue, Takoma Park, was given a surprise party on Friday evening by a number of her young friends. Among the latter were Miss Lila Longley, Miss Elizabeth Howell, Miss Ethel Clarke, Miss F. J. McNulty, V. Partridge, H. S. Pettis, F. B. Pyrie, J. C. Ross, P. Taylor, C. H. Weaver, E. J. Woodbridge, M. Woodhull, H. O. Young, G. C. Bennett, Mrs. Brooks, J. De Wicke.

Today at noon when Miss Eleanor Shultz and Senor Don Nolas Velez, son of the charge d'affaires of the Venezuelan legation, were married in the First Presbyterian Church in Baltimore. There were no attendants other than Miss Shultz's brother, Dr. Frank Shultz, Senor Velez, the father of the bridegroom, went over to Baltimore with them. Miss Shultz wore a very handsome gown of green velvet with a white hat. After the wedding the bridal party will return to Washington and Senor

NATURAL WEALTH OF THE COUNTRY TO NATURAL RESOURCES

Raw Materials an Impetus to Business Interests of the Country—Steel and Copper Are Largely Responsible for Revival of Prosperity.

NEW YORK, Jan. 15.—When calm reasoning is indulged in to weigh the causes of our industrial improvement, it will be found that if one thing more than another has given substance to the present boom, it is the great value of our raw materials. The country is full of natural wealth and full of capable men and corporations to develop it. But the natural wealth is the foundation of our commercial success and an appreciation of its enormous extent is important, and, at the same time, is not very general. In all the activity which has thus far characterized our business improvement, raw materials have figured as the basic cause. Good crops afforded the first substantial impetus to reviving business, but fast following upon the assurance of improvement in the anthracite coal industry started the recent remarkable business recovery.

Unprecedented Activity.

The most important as well as the most discussed revivals in raw products have been in the demand for iron and for copper. Activity in iron carries with it activity in its manufactured product, steel, and they cannot be considered separately. There is something forceful in the consideration that never in the history of commerce has there been such activity in both copper and steel as there is at present. Inasmuch as these two trades reflect upon so many other lines of business, it is hard to understand the prosperous situation here without feeling optimistic upon general business conditions.

The capacity of the United States to produce steel has never been seriously tested. The world's production in 1904 was 35,800,000 tons against 11,900,000 tons in 1890, and hardly over 1,000,000 tons fifty years ago. Of the iron producing capacity of the world today the United States has about one-half. From an annual steel production of about 4,300,000 tons in the five years ending in 1894, the United States has advanced to an average production of 13,400,000 in recent years, and is now well above the latter total. In the three years it is estimated that 20,000,000 tons a year will hardly cover our output. Hence, the steel boom, it is fair to state that we have hardly commenced to realize our great wealth in our steel resources.

Great Value of Ore Lands.

It is only as the use of steel becomes more general and as the production and consumption enlarge, that it is possible to attach real value to our vast acres of undeveloped ore lands. The 800,000,000 tons of ore which the United States Steel Corporation owned at its formation were valued by its management at \$1 a ton. As conditions then were much of it had no appreciable value, for no provision existed for using the ore or for transportation. Even the gradual use of the ore as consumption reached out for it would have indicated little initial value, so great would be the cost of getting it out and the interest upon the capital used to carry it at \$1 a ton during the long years when it was not used. But the seemingly excessive value placed on the ore holdings at the outset could easily be realized if not surpassed under the present conditions. So it is that the output of ore in this country was 29,000,000 tons. Now it is over 40,000,000 tons.

The almost unlimited volume of ores in the possession of the Southern iron companies, hitherto of no value, have assumed a value of great importance to the holders of stocks of Southern iron companies. Just as the coal holding of the Reading Company which caused the receivership of that company, and which has now been added vastly to the value of the stock, so the neglected iron deposits of many belated iron companies are now affording them a great harvest of sudden riches.

Advance in Prices.

A great part of the increased value of raw materials is ascribable to advancing prices for finished products. During 1905

the price of Bessemer pig iron advanced from \$16.85 to \$18.85 a ton at Pittsburgh and Bessemer steel billets from \$21 to \$23 a ton. Every effort has been made to prevent a runaway market. The production of pig iron exceeded 25,000,000 tons last year and will doubtless exceed 30,000,000 tons in 1906. Still the demand for consumption increases and cannot be so accurately gauged. Thus far prices have been kept down below the extreme high levels of 1902. Exports have been less than in 1904, because of the huge home demand, and imports have gained slightly. Still it will be interesting to watch the struggle of producers to keep up to the consumption—a very different problem from that of two years ago when the price of pig iron could hardly be kept above the cost of production.

The problem of the cost of production was more openly discussed in connection with copper than with steel, at the time when the Anaconda Copper Company was floundering around in a seemingly hopeless endeavor to produce copper and sell it at a profit. Eighteen cents a pound was accepted as a fair price for copper, and it is doubtful if the production can be made to equal the consumption. The situation differs vastly from the situation four years ago, when the price was about 18 cents. For then the price was artificial and it stimulated an overproduction which finally overdrove to about 10 cents a pound. There is the greatest difference in the cost of copper production and new discoveries play havoc with calculations. But there is no doubt that the legitimate demand for copper is at present well above the probable output for 1906. However, the wealth of a copper mine depends upon a variety of conditions. The Tennessee Copper Company has the lowest grade of copper in the world, and is smelted for copper alone. The copper companies in British Columbia have extremely low grade copper, running twenty pounds of copper to the ton of ore, but the copper is mined with silver and gold which has a value of 75 cents for each pound of copper smelted, and the cost of the production of the pure copper is thereby reduced.

The World's Production.

The total production of the world in 1905 was about 1,625,000,000 pounds of copper, of which this country produced about 550,000,000 pounds. The Calumet and Hecla produced about 8,000,000, and the Copper Range about 40,000,000. The Anaconda Mining Company is producing in its several mines about 100,000,000 pounds of copper a year, the largest production of any single group of mines in the world. Here enters an interesting phase of the copper industry. The great Anaconda properties have been working on 3 per cent ore; that is, on ore producing sixty pounds of copper to the ton of ore. In this ore there is 3 cents worth of silver and some gold to each pound of copper. It is made that the new vein of copper struck at the 2,400 foot level contains an average of 15 per cent, or one fifth times as rich, as the balance, and containing 300 pounds of copper to the ton. Whether this shall prove true or not there is nothing phenomenal in ore of such a high grade, excepting that experience has never extended to ore of so high a grade at such a depth below the surface.

The quality of the Anaconda strike determines the value of the Anaconda property and at all events illustrates the difference between copper properties and the discrimination which must be exercised in buying into them. But, however variable may be the value of different mines, the basis of an increasing value for all of them is the advancing value of the raw material which they supply. So it is that the volume of ores in the possession of the Southern iron companies, hitherto of no value, have assumed a value of great importance to the holders of stocks of Southern iron companies. Just as the coal holding of the Reading Company which caused the receivership of that company, and which has now been added vastly to the value of the stock, so the neglected iron deposits of many belated iron companies are now affording them a great harvest of sudden riches.

H. C. G. BARNABY.

January 13, 1906.

ART AS A FACTOR IN SOUL EVOLUTION

Interesting Lecture Given Under the Auspices of Washington Theosophical Society.

At the Confederate Veterans' Hall, under the auspices of the Washington Theosophical Society, C. Jinarajadasa, of Ceylon, delivered last night his concluding lecture on theosophy on the subject of "Art as a Factor in the Soul's Evolution." The lecturer said in part: "Many have tried to define art; some think it is merely a refinement of the play instinct of the animal; others that it is merely the expression of life as the artist finds it, and so not necessarily ethical.

"Theosophy gives the inner principles of art. Art is not a luxury for the few. In all true works of art, great or small, whether in painting, poetry, sculpture, or music, they make us forget our limited selves for the time and help us to get into touch with a world of eternal realities, whereby we feel daily that we are immortal.

"Sculpture, poetry, painting, all tell us of divine concepts of harmony, rhythm, grace, ideas that are living realities in the divine consciousness. 'The drama should reveal to us the inner struggles and triumphs of the soul. Music is the soul of art and speaks to us in the language of God. Music tells of sympathy, love, harmony, of the universal and individual but the all-embracing idea of emotion."

GROP NOT AN EXCUSE FOR WHISKY DRINKING

COLUMBUS, Ind., Jan. 15.—A meeting of the Bartholomew County Medical Society, Dr. E. U. Wood, a paper on "Grip" in which he said that neither quinine nor whisky good medicine to be used either before or during an attack of grip. Physicists attending the meeting agreed with him and hereafter people who take whisky for the grip will be committing the same sin in the eyes of the local medical profession as if they had called from the water wagon.

ARRANGEMENTS COMPLETED FOR FRANKLIN CELEBRATION

The committee having in charge the celebration by Columbia Typographical Union and the Association of Ex-Delegates of the 20th anniversary of the birth of Benjamin Franklin, Wednesday, January 17, have completed arrangements for the evening's entertainment. Masonic Hall, corner of Ninth and F streets, has been secured, and the speakers will be Hon. J. Warren Keifer, of Ohio; Hon. W. E. Andrews, First Auditor of the Treasury; James O'Connell, president of the American Federation of Labor; James O'Connell, president of the International Association of Machinists; and others. The meeting will be called to order promptly at 8 o'clock.